



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

from Mosses downwards, "somewhat like Hedwigia." 5 shillings sterling, post free. Address M. C. Cooke, 2, Grosvenor Villas, Junction Road, London, N.

23. *Quercus* and *Salix*.—After reading De Candolle's experience in determining the species of *Quercus*, one with more limited means of comparison may well hesitate before pronouncing positively. The stable distinctions necessary for classification are not always to be found, though the conviction remains that such distinctions must exist. The scientific study of the variations of specific forms is one of the most pressing needs of Biology. We shall welcome any observations tending in this direction. The opening season will soon afford an opportunity for a study of the Willows of our district, about which we are quite unfurnished with data. We invite those of our friends who have the opportunity to study this family to communicate the results to us, and specimens to the Club Herbarium.

Of *Quercus bicolor*, Willd., Mr. Austin writes that it is "most nearly related to *Q. macrocarpa*, Mchx. The acorns are perfectly similar in both, and unlike in some respects those of any other species: a true *White Oak*." Of *Q. prinus*, L.: "I have never been able to see wherein the var. *monticola* differs from this." Messrs. Austin and Allen both express a decided conviction that *Q. tinctoria* is a very distinct species. That Oaks may hybridize, we have received from Dr. Engelmann a remarkable example in a specimen labelled "*Quercus palustris-imbricaria, hybris*, near St. Louis, single tree, May, 1870."—We had supposed the Chestnut Oak, *Q. prinus*, var. *acuminata*, to be one of our most common Oaks, but finding no specimen from this region in our possession, we referred to the State Flora, where Chemung Co. is the only locality given. We have found it in Connecticut, and Gray's Manual says it is common in the Middle States.

BROUSSONETIA, Vent.—*B. Papyrifera*, Vent.; Laurel Hill, L. I., *Ruger*; fruits finely in Greenwood Cemetery, W. H. L.; frequent in cultivation or springing up from suckers.

URTICA, Tourn.—*U. Gracilis*, Ait.; common; N. Y.—*U. dioica*, L.; not rare about roadsides; N. Y.; Staten Island; Bergen Hill; Train's Meadow, etc., *Ruger*; Glen Cove, *Coles*.

LAPORTEA, Gaudichaud.—*L. Canadensis*, Gaud.; common; N. Y.; Fort Washington, W. H. L.

PILEA, Lindl.—*P. pumila*, Gray; very common; N. Y.

BOEHMERIA, Jack.—*B. cylindrica*, Willd.; "In shady swamps, Bloomingdale and Weehawken," *Torr. Cat.*, Central Park, R. & P.; Closter, common, *Austin*; rather common on L. I.; the var. *B. lateriflora*, by Bedford Creek, *Ruger*.

Terms—One dollar for one copy; five dollars for seven; and half a dollar for every additional copy, per annum.

Local Herbarium, 3, E. 33d St.—Editor, 224, E. 10th St.

The Club meets regularly the last Tuesday of the month in the Herbarium, Columbia College, at 7½ P.M.